

CREMAC SURVEYS

Report on Magnetometer & Electromagnetic Surveys

Kenogaming Township Property, Ontario

for

DUNVEGAN MINES LIMITED

INTRODUCTION

A magnetometer survey and an electromagnetic survey were recently made of quite a large area held by Dunvegan Mines in Kenogaming Township. The surveys covered an area lying east of Hanrahan Lake in the west central part of the township. Field work started in the middle of May and was completed by July 15th, 1955.

Reconnaissance geology of the area is shown on Map No. 33g of the Ontario Department of Mines.

MAPS & REPORT

The magnetometer and electromagnetic results are shown on the following maps, which are titled "Dunvegan Mines Limited."

Magnetometer Survey - Twp. of Kenogaming
July 1955, Scale - 1" = 400'

Electromagnetic Survey - Twp. of Kenogaming
July 1955, Scale - 1" = 400'

Magnetometer & Electromagnetic Surveys
Twp. of Kenogaming - Detail "A"
July 1955, Scale - 1" = 100'

The electromagnetic map and the detail map show the positions of the conductors located and all the readings obtained in the survey. Readings are in degrees, with a minus sign indicating an angle of dip to the south, or if no minus sign then the angle of dip is to the north.

The magnetometer map and the magnetometer detail show all the magnetic readings in gammas and show zones of varying magnetic intensity. In addition, the conductors are shown to indicate their relation to magnetic zones.

A separate sketch map was prepared and is attached to the report. This map shows the positions of the lines surveyed, the claims in the survey area and some of the physical features.

DISCUSSION OF SURVEY RESULTS

Magnetometer Survey

The magnetometer work indicated a number of magnetic zones varying from weak to very strong. The magnetic zones tend to be rather isolated and non-continuous, however, the trend of the formations can be discerned. The formations are indicated as striking in a direction of N 65° W to N 80° W magnetic, with the exception of the zone in Detail "A" which strikes approximately NE magnetic.

The most interesting zone magnetically is that covered by Detail "A" which shows two parallel zones of very strong intensity. These strike about N 60° E magnetic. The southern zone is quite continuous for about 600 feet but the northern zone is less continuous, although it does extend for a greater length. Intensities range to over 14,000 gammas.

A short distance to the northeast of the Detail "A" area is a zone of fairly strong magnetic intensity. This zone may be a continuation of that in the Detail "A" area, but detail work would be required to determine if there is a connection between them.

The rest of the magnetic zones in the area surveyed are relatively isolated and of only moderate intensity. The two magnetic zones near Hanrahan Lake are the largest of these with the others being fairly small.

Electromagnetic Survey

The electromagnetic work located two strong conductors in Detail "A" area and a number of weak isolated conductors elsewhere.

In Detail "A" area there are two parallel conductors each having quite an appreciable length. Conductivity varies along the conductors but is very strong in places and both are quite distinct. The southern one has a length of 900 feet, while the other extends for 1,200 feet. The latter may be offset a short distance at the north end or there may be a

change in strike. These two main conductors coincide quite closely with the magnetic zones and there appears to be a definite connection between conductors and magnetic zones.

A weak conductor on three lines was located on Line 16E to 24E north of the Base Line and a similar one occurs right beside the Base Line on Lines 72W to 80W. These conductors are quite weak and appear to follow the trend of the formations. They are not connected with any magnetic zones or any noted structural or topographic features.

The remainder of the conductors are short, without continuity and quite weak. They do not appear to be of interest.

GENERAL INFORMATION

A number of rock types occur in the area surveyed. The most common rocks are altered volcanics but basic intrusives, iron formation and altered peridotite also occur.

Some trenching was done along the conductor-magnetic zones in the Detail "A" area and sulphides were seen to occur along these zones. The sulphides are mostly iron sulphides although some chalcopyrite was noted. In the area where the mineralization occurs some of the rocks noted are badly sheared and contorted so that their structural position cannot be determined. The conductors are probably due in part to these sheared zones and in part to the sulphide mineralization.

In the Detail "A" area several pits expose the rocks near the conductor zones. Iron formation occurs in some pits and in other pits a basic intrusive is noted. This basic intrusive may be diabase although in some pits it appears to be dioritic. There may be one or more bodies of basic intrusive and the conductor zones could be along the margins of the intrusive. Such a theory could explain the conductor zones cutting across the formational trend of the other rocks. However, the rocks are not well enough exposed to be certain of the relationship between the conductors and the basic intrusives.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The electromagnetic and magnetometer work located two strong conductors which occur in conjunction with two strong, distinct magnetic zones. These conductor-magnetic zones occur in sheared rocks containing sulphides and the conductors are

Page 4.

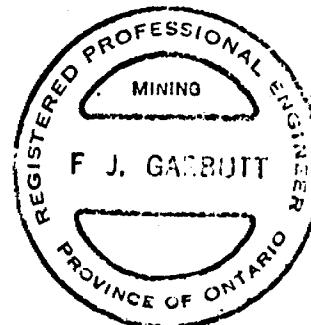
probably due in part to the sheared rocks and in part to the sulphides. Basic intrusive diabase or diorite is known to occur and it is possible that the conductor-sulphide zones occur along the margins of the basic intrusive.

As copper sulphides are known to occur along the strong conductor-sulphide zones, further work is warranted to investigate the possibilities of the conductor zones. Drill holes cutting the conductors under some of the copper bearing pits would give useful information on the geology and mineral content of the zones. A diamond drilling program to investigate the conductor-sulphide zones is recommended.

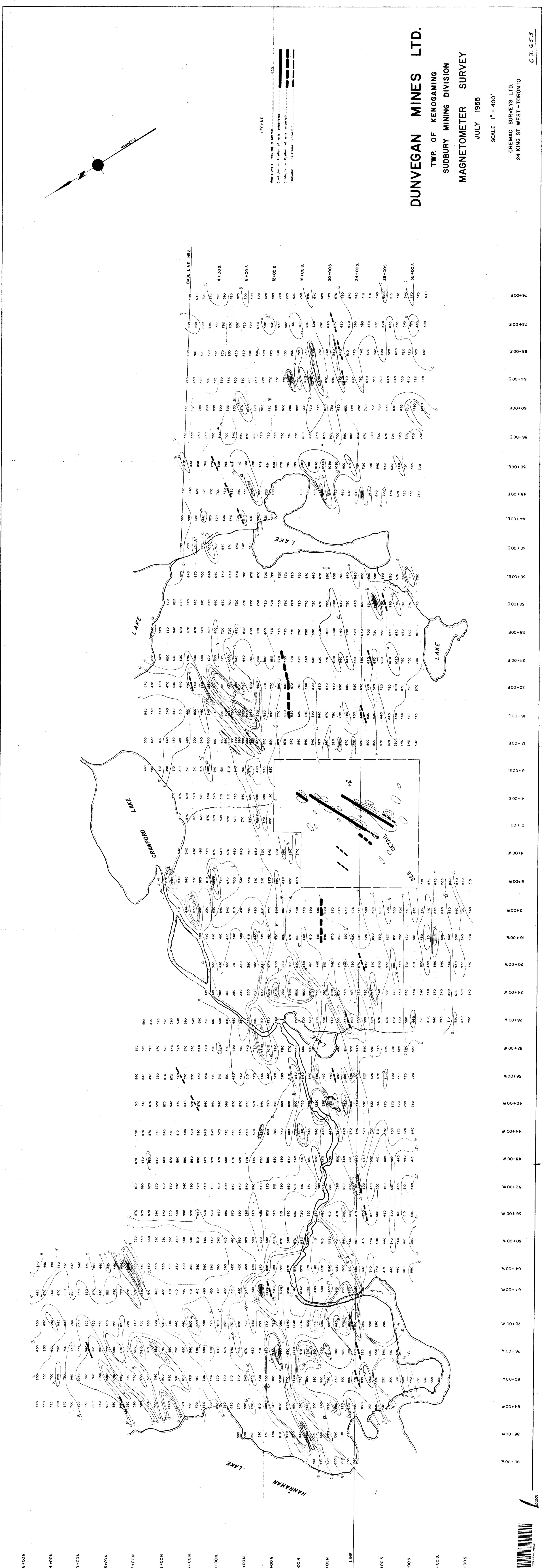
F. J. Garbutt

Fred J. Garbutt, P.Eng.,
CREMAC SURVEYS LIMITED.

September 22nd, 1955.



63.653



CREMAC SURVEYS LTD.
24 KING ST. WEST - TORONTO
C 3. C 573

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SURVEY

210

SCALE 1" = 100'
JULY 1955

100'

DUNVEGAN MINES LTD.

TWP. OF KENOGAMING
SUBBURY MINING DIVISION
MAGNETOMETER & ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SURVEYS
OF DETAIL "A"

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

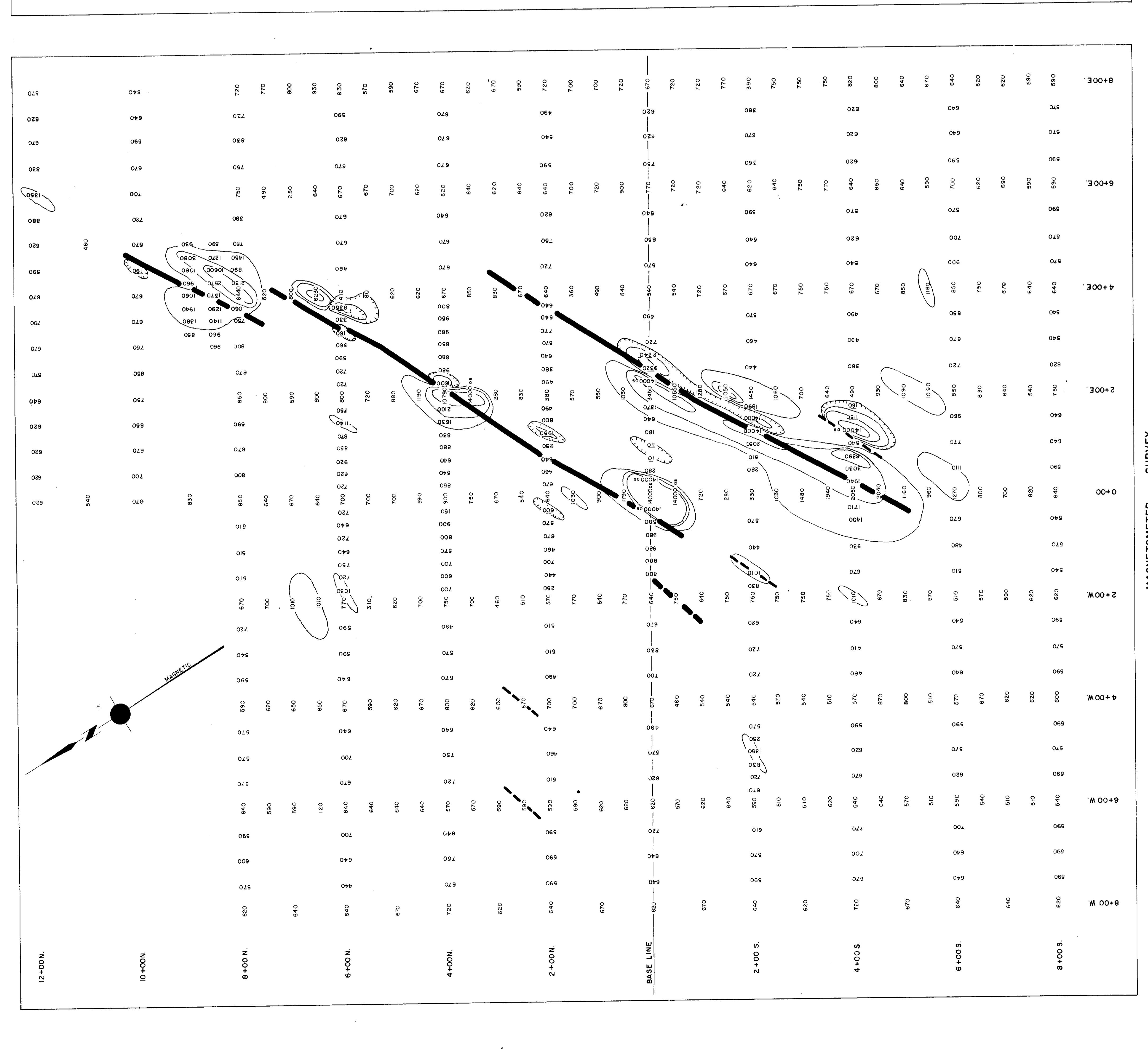
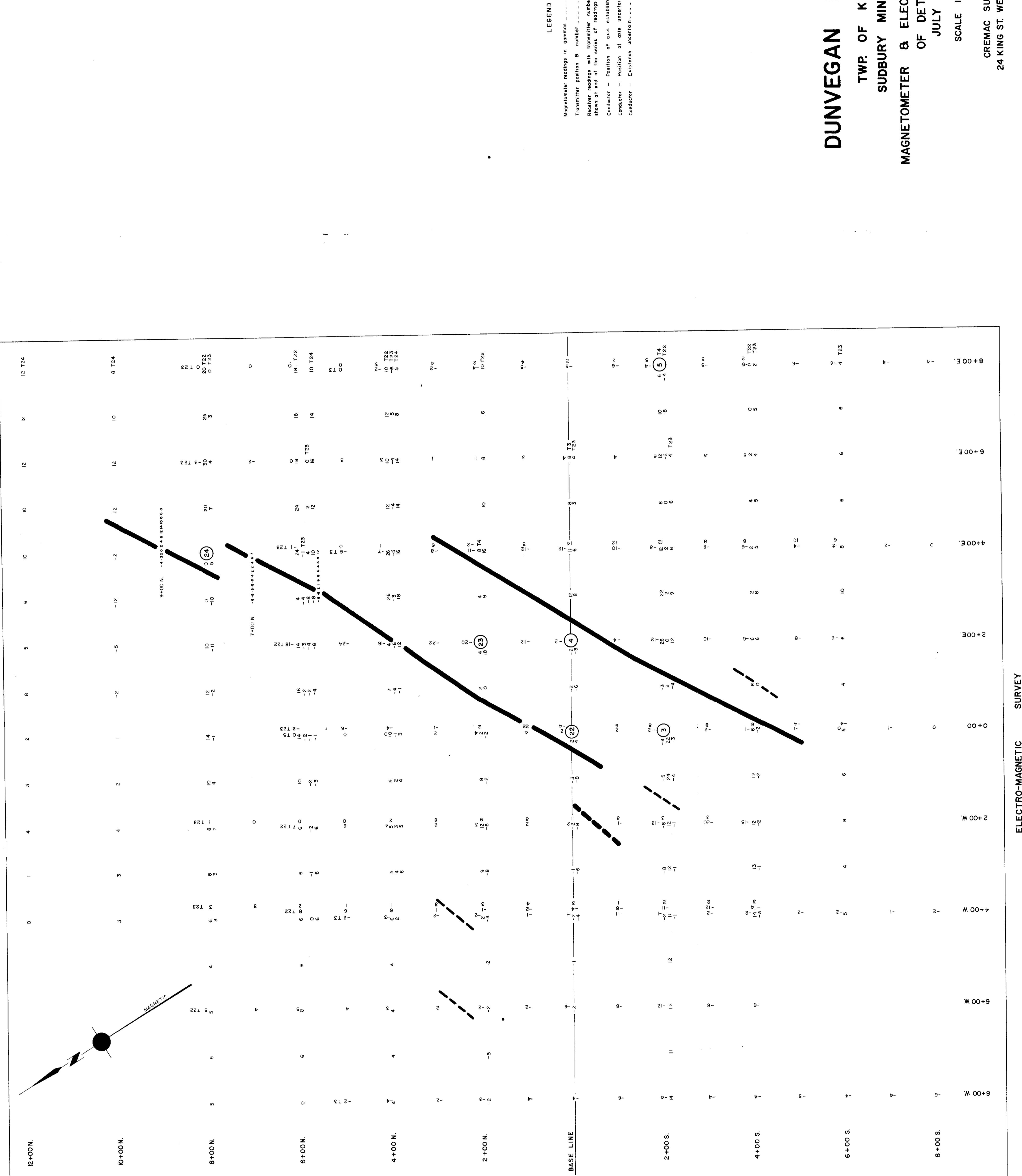
100'

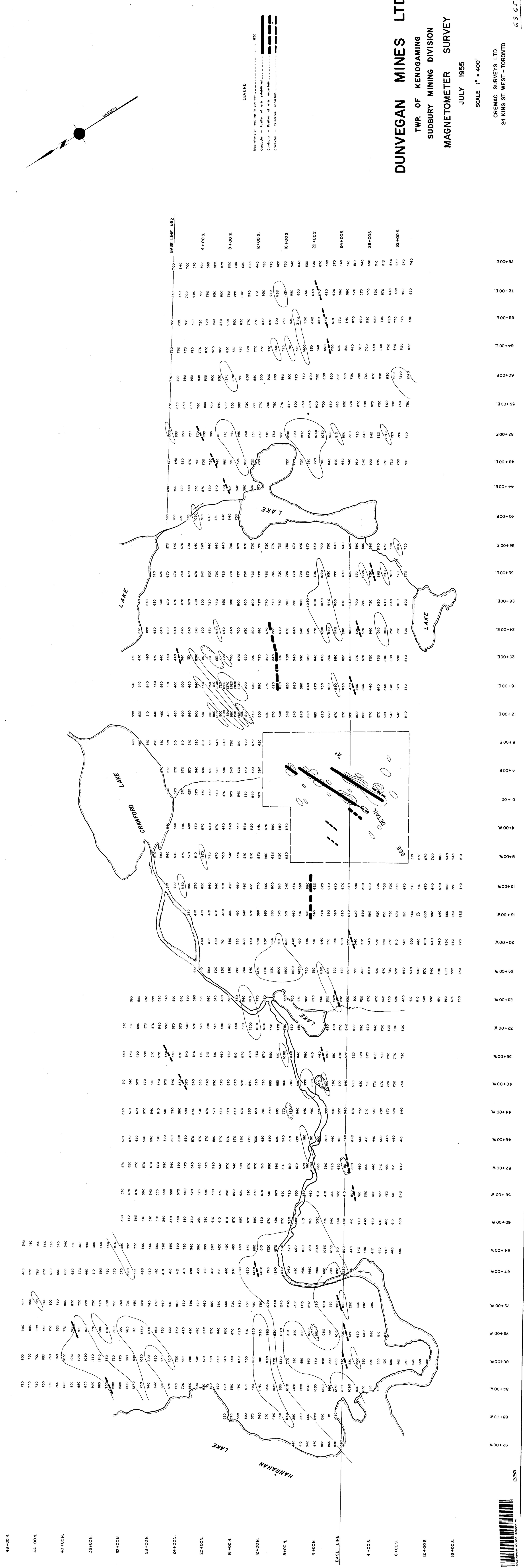
100'

100'

100'

100'





DUNVEGAN MINES LTD.

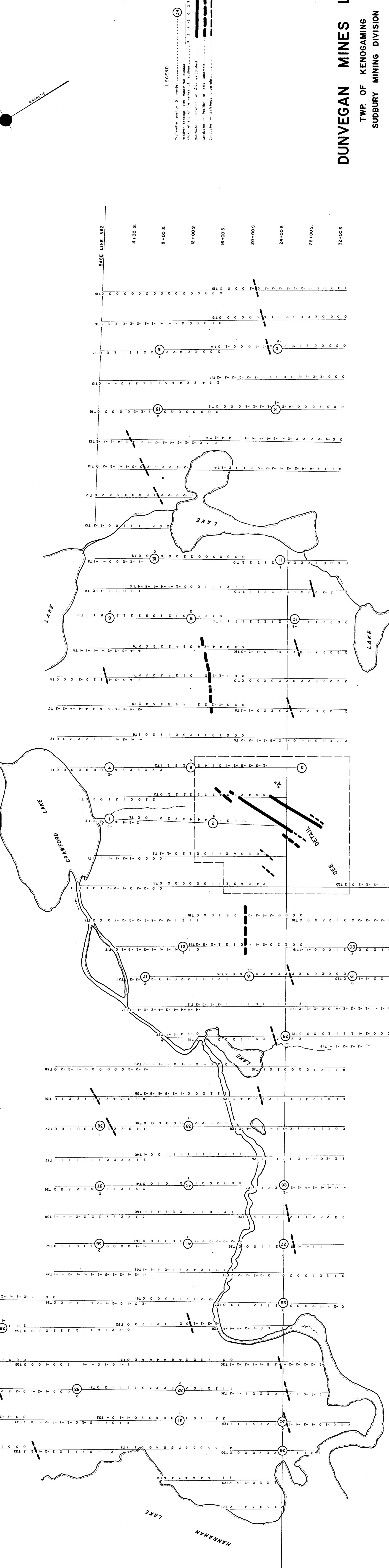
TWP. OF KENOGAMING
SUDBURY MINING DIVISION
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SURVEY

JULY 1955

SCALE 1" = 400'

CREMAC SURVEYS LTD.
24 KING ST. WEST - TORONTO

63 653



63 653

